

Agenda Introduction of RID Project Team RID Remediation Project PRP Presentation Communications/Web Site Question & Answer PRP Fact Sheet Handout West Malley Countries West Malley Communications Malley Mest Malley Communications Mest Malley Mest Malley

Roosevelt Irrigation District Response Action Team Stan Ashby – RID Superintendent Gallagher & Kennedy (G&K) – Legal Team Montgomery & Associates – Technical Team Lawrence Moore – Public Relations

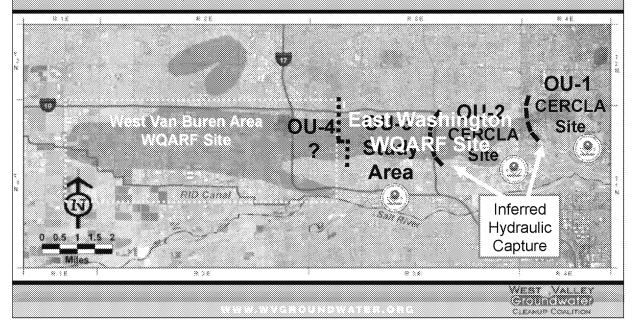
Arizona Aquifer Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Program History

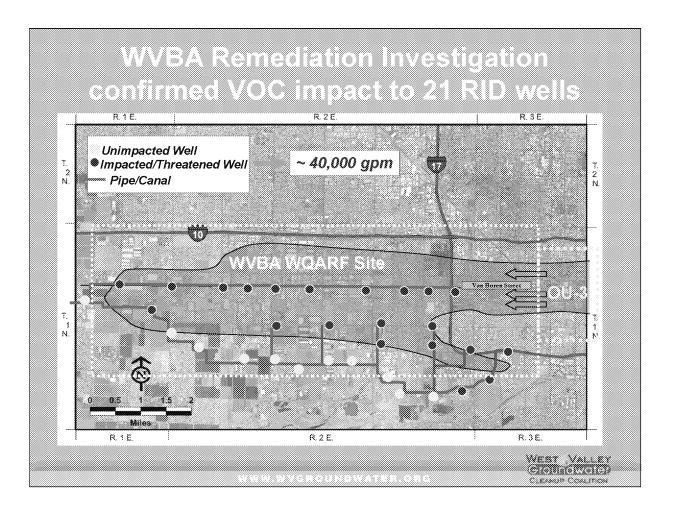
- State Superfund Program 1986
- West Van Buren Area (WVBA) listed as State WQARF Site – November 13, 1987
- Draft WWBA WQARF Site Remedial Investigation Report – October 31, 2008

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West Van Buren Remediation Investigation Draft report genesis of RID remediation project

- WWBA RI characterized extent of West Van Buren groundwater plume
- WBVA RI Contaminants of Concern: tetrachloroethene (PCE); trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) and chromium



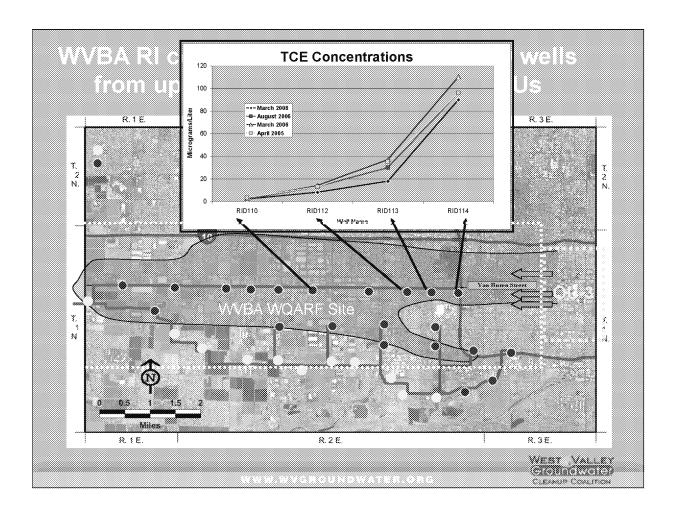


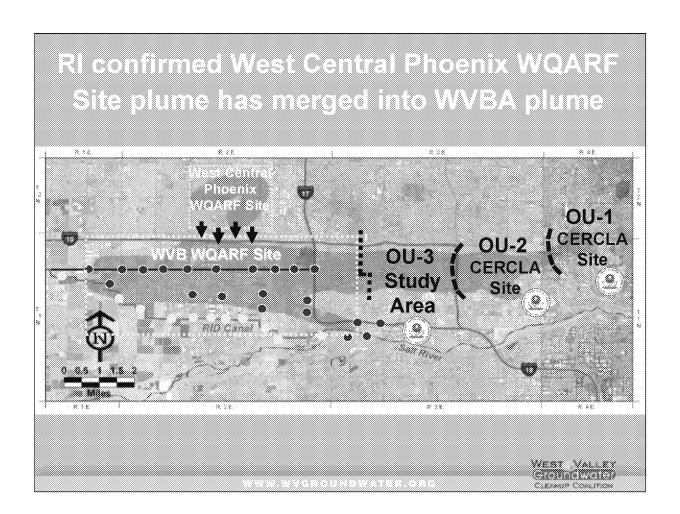
This slide identifies the RID wells impacted within the WVBA WQARF Site.

RID organized in 1920's to dewater portions of West Phoenix

RID has over 30 wells within the WVBA WQARF Site

VOC Impact 1 wells impacted by VOCs 18 wells > 5ppb VOC Concentrations of VOCs: TCE @ 85 ppb - 1,1-DCE @ 9 ppb PCE @ 19 ppb - cis 1,2-DCE @ 8 ppb MTBE @ 45 ppb - 1,1-DCA @ 5 ppb 40,000 gpm impacted water supply





Potential Responsible Parties

- WWBA RI identified specific facilities (through sampling) where releases or threatened releases of VOCs occurred within the WVBA WQARF Site
- WVBA RI identified Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) as owners or operators of the facilities where releases were documented

Basis for RID's PRP List 1. PRPs identified by ADEQ in its WVBA RI 2. PRPs identified by ADEQ in draft and final RIs from the WCP WQARF site files 3. PRPs identified by EPA in the federal OUs 4. Other agency documents

Individualized RID PRP Fact Sheet Identifies each Potentially Responsible Party Identifies the locations of each facility with documented releases Identifies specific contaminants of concern released to soils and/or groundwater at the specified facility Identifies EPA or ADEQ source documenting the release information upon which RID is relying

RID understands that there may be 100s of additional PRPs, but RID limited its current PRP list to those currently identified in existing ADEQ or EPA records.

RID, of course, is willing to add additional PRP's to the list that can be identified as owners or operators of facilities that released VOCs so as to spread the pain and to facilitate possible settlement.

Why has RID pursued its own response action?

- RID could lose control over its well field/operations
- If RID did not pursue its own response action,
 - EPA would pursue separate OU-3 remedy (and still may)
 - EPA could pursue separate OU-4 remedy (and still may)
 - ADEQ could pursue separate WVBA remedy
 - ADEQ could pursue separate WCP remedies

Result of RID Inaction Multiple separate remedies with significant regulatory oversight Substantially higher PRP capital/O&M and administrative costs Requires new extraction wells and piping Requires new treatment systems Results in fragmented end use

RID's Two-Phase Remedy Cost-Effective Response Action

- Provides a single, comprehensive and effective regional pump and treat remedy that maximizes existing RID infrastructure
- Restores ~ 40,000 gallons per minute of impacted water supply
 - − Drinking water use (Phase 1) ~ 20,000 gpm
 - Continued irrigation use (Phase 2) ~ 20,000 gpm

Phase 1 - Drinking Water ≡nd Use (Early Response Action)

- Phase 1A continuous pumping of impacted RID wells along the Salt Canal (up to 20,000 gpm) and treat using liquid phase GAC for drinking water supply
- Phase 1B pipe and continuously pump most highly impacted RID wells to Salt Canal and treat using liquid phase GAC for drinking water supply

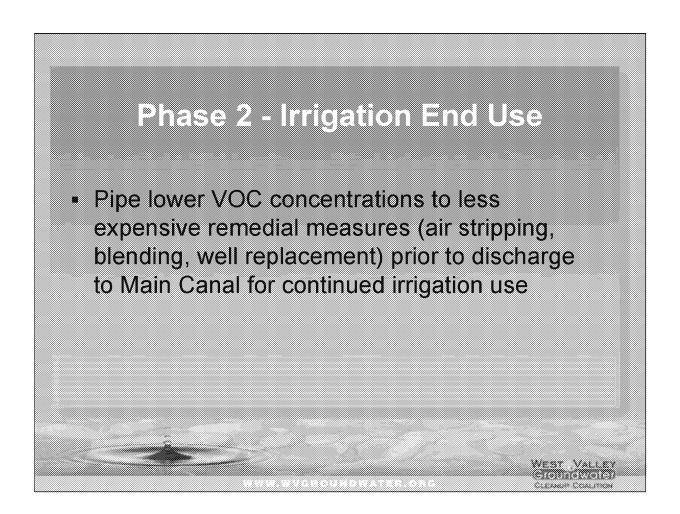
Phase 1 Objectives

- Protect human health and the environment by reducing exposure to VOCs in groundwater
- Prevent transfer of VOCs from contaminated groundwater to air
- Maintain plume containment
- Protect non-impacted RID wells

Phase 1 Objectives

- Mitigate VOC impacts to impacted RID wells
- Prevent further groundwater degradation
- Begin restoration of groundwater
- Treat highest concentrations with fail-safe treatment technology
- Provide drinking water supply

Phase 1 Prelimi	nary Cost Estimates
 Capital Costs 	\$30 - \$35M
 Annual O&M Costs 	
30-Year NPV O&M	Costs \$75 - \$95M
	(30 year NPV @ 6% discount)
	West Valley



Phase 2 Objectives

- Protect human health and the environment by reducing exposure to VOCs in groundwater
- Mitigate transfer of VOCs from contaminated groundwater to air
- Remove lower VOC concentrations at lesser expense for continued irrigation use
- Restore all RID wells/capacity
- Restore groundwater quality

Phase 2 Preliminary Gost Estimates

- Capital Costs \$10 \$15M
- Annual O&M Costs \$0.5 \$1.5M
- 30-Year NPV O&M Costs . . . \$10 \$30M

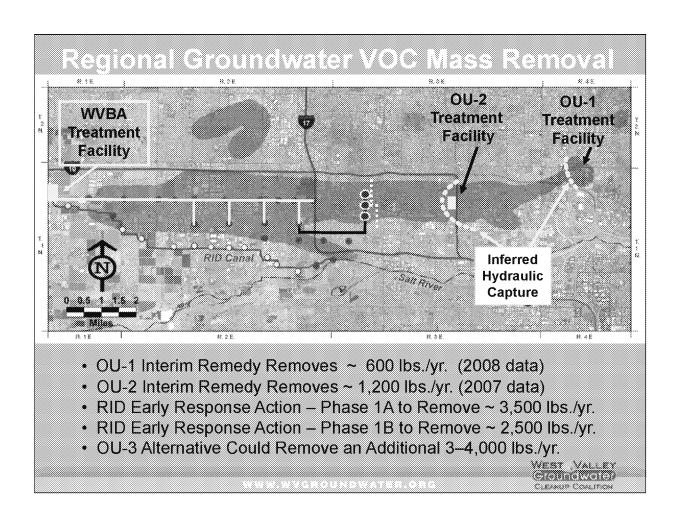
(30 year NPV @ 6% discount)

Note: Phase 2 remedial actions will be evaluated and selected through Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan

VEST VALUE Contract Color

RID Final Regional Remedy

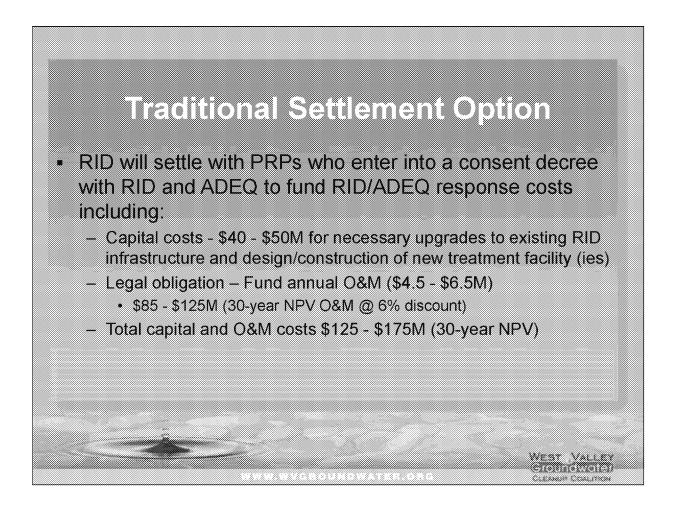
- Significantly less costly than multiple separate P&T systems
- Does not require costly liquid phase GAC treatment for treated waters that will be used for continued irrigation for the reasonable foreseeable future (unlike OU2)
- Removes substantially greater VOC mass than existing P&T systems



RID Cost Recovery Options

- RID is prepared to implement this two-phase regional remedy and pursue cost recovery litigation on a joint and several liability basis against all identified PRPs
- However . . . RID's preferred option is to settle with PRPs

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However, RID also is considering a more creative final settlement. One that would allow the settling PRPs to share in the benefits of generating a drinking water supply source.

RID will settle with PRPs who enter into a consent decree with RID and ADEQ to fund RID/ADEQ response costs, including:

Capital costs - \$40 - \$50M for necessary upgrades to existing RID infrastructure and design/construction of new treatment facility(ies)

Legal obligation - fund annual O&M (\$4.5 - \$6.5M)

\$85 - \$125M (30-Year NPV O&M @ 6% discount)

Total capital and O&M costs \$125 - \$175M (30-Year NPV)

Creative Settlement Option

- In addition to funding capital costs, settling PRPs agree to fund installation of a delivery pipeline adjacent to the RID main canal to convey treated groundwater to West Valley communities
- Treated water provides water supply to West Valley
- End users of this water pay treatment O&M costs (instead of PRPs)

Cost Benefit of Creative Settlement Cost Benefit: Capital (final remedy) \$40 - \$50M Pipeline (to Goodyear – Buckeye) + \$20 - \$35M \$60 - \$85M Potential 30-Year NPV Savings: \$65 - \$110M

Finality of Liability Under Oreative Settlement

- Consent decree with RID, ADEQ and End Users
- PRPs pay only agreed settlement amount (no 0&M)
- Liability release from RID
- Covenant not to sue/contribution protection from **ADEQ**

RID does not believe RID can recover pipeline installation costs as a necessary "response cost" that can be collected through cost recovery litigation.

Unique Opportunity for Early and Final Settlement

- WVBA WQARF Site RI completed:
 - Plume characterized
 - PRPs identified
- Effective regional remedy in place
 - 20+ years of demonstrated "containment"
- Need funding/legal obligation to:
 - Optimize existing water extraction/conveyance infrastructure
 - Construct necessary treatment facility(ies)
 - Operate and maintain treatment facility(ies)
- Can reasonably estimate remediation costs now for early and final settlement

To assist RID in deciding where to allocate its resources, RID requests:

- By October 9, 2009, indicate whether your organization is interested in participating in settlement discussions
- If there is a critical mass of PRPs who indicate settlement is likely, RID will pursue settlement. If not, RID will pursue litigation.

If by October 9th a critical mass of PRPs indicate interest in settlement: By October 31, 2009, indicate whether your organization is interested in the traditional or the creative settlement option Unless a critical mass of PRPs indicate a desire to pursue the creative option, RID will pursue the traditional settlement option

I would now like to introduce Lawrence Moore who will brief you on the RID Project's Webpage and communication plan.

